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mering and the cigarette habit. Physicians like J. J. Putnam who is treating hysteria by Freud's psycho-analytic method, Quackenbos of New York, Dubois of Berne, the author of the very notable "Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," and the general use of placebos, the growing view that drug therapeutics, which requires only the writing of prescriptions as the easiest thing, often leads directly to patent medicines, the patient seeking to avoid the middleman and get the goods direct (the physician being only a middleman for the drug maker): all these show the tendency which this book also exemplifies. The writer believes that the psychic element is present in all therapeutics, in surgery, electro-therapy, massage, that in quack medicines it is often not a drug but this element that cures, and that the same is true to some extent with prescriptions of regular physicians. We must not shut our eyes to the real value of this element because it has been abused by Christian Science.

The Influence of the Mind upon the Body, by PAUL DUBOIS. Translated from the fifth French edition by L. B. Gallatin. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, 1906. pp. 63.

The dependence of the soul upon the body commences in the cradle and finishes only with the grave. This volume does not deal with the speculative or the philosophical aspects of the subject, but rather with those that are moral and therapeutic. The object of culture is to subdue the body till it becomes a perfect servant of the soul. Self-control begins in the domination of the body by the soul. There are no imaginary sick people, but all suffer and therefore all are worthy of compassion and in need of cure. Exaggerated emotionalism is one of the most common diseases of modern life and nothing is more contagious than nervous affections. Many of these arise under the influence of real, and others from an imaginary, fatigue. The best cure is in the domain of higher morality, which does have remarkable power to steady the whole personality. We must have some kind of religion and philosophy and live up to it, and our philosophy must include some method or cure of anxiety.

A Treatise on the Motor Apparatus of the Eyes, embracing an exposition of the Anomalies of the Ocular Adjustments and their Treatment, with the Anatomy and Physiology of the Muscles and their Accessories, by GEORGE T. STEVENS, M. D., Ph. D. Philadelphia, F. A. Davis Co., 1906. pp. xiv, 496; 184 illustrations, some in colors and many original.

This work, by one of the leaders among American ophthalmologists, is in reality a sequel to the same author's earlier work on Functional Nervous Diseases, published in 1884, in which was first emphasized the causal connection of motor anomalies of the eyes with many functional nervous troubles. The present work gathers up the results of many papers published in the intervening years in the *Archives of Ophthalmology* and the *Annals d' Oculistique*, and gives them here again in connection with brief statements of current knowledge with reference to the anatomy of the eye muscles and adjacent parts, and with reference to paralytic and obstructive troubles of the same organs.

The work opens with an historical sketch of strabismus and heterophoria. Part I follows with nearly sixty pages upon structural relations, including a section on comparative anatomy. Part II deals in about twice as many pages with the physiology of the eye muscles and their functions. The longest section is Part III, devoted to anomalous conditions of the eye-muscles not dependent upon disease. It is these which are the fruitful source of nervous troubles.